SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852. NO. 32.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

COLOGNE WATER, of German and American manufacture—a very superior article. Also, a fresh supply of Fenner's Pomade Divine, a most delightful preparation. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

Turner's North Carolina Almanac, FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by HENRY D. TURNER,

Raleigh, 1851. N. C. Book Store.

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

KOSSUTH HATS, with and without Plumes Just received and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, January 26th, 1852. 24—

500 GALS. of Superior Paint, Oils, Varnishes, assorted of superior quality and very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

2 TONS White Lead assorted packages, also Fine White Paint, a new and beautiful article. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

GOOD FAMILY MOLASSES, New Crop. Just to hand. W. & R. TUCKE

Raleigh, Feb 1, 1852. 26—

100 BOXES Glass of assorted Sizes, in good order, for sale low. Builders and others are requested to call and examine the stock.

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

A **FEW last Fall style of Fine Hats,** will be sold at cost. T. H SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A Large lot of SHOES, very cheap, for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices.

PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil.

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

SAL SODA (for Washing.) One Cask just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of WM'S., HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21 1852. 24—

A LOT of Thomastown Lime. Just to hand

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A **LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope** yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A PRIME article of NEW CROP MOLASSES, just received and for sale by the gallon or barrel.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

NORTH Carolina Cassimeres.—A few pieces of this beautiful Goods, manufactured in Mecklenburg County, N. C., for sale by

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At H. D. TURNER'S.

N.C. Bookstore

WANTED. 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

At Evan's & Cooke's,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of **Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,** Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H. STRUTHERS & SON, No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

Something Nice!—Just Received.

150 GALS. of the best Cherry-stone OYSTERS spiced, put up in one gallon tins, and warranted to keep six months.

I would just say here, that I have made an arrangement with a gentleman on the Eastern Shore of Virginia to keep me supplied with them; and the citizens may be assured that I will supply them on the best of terms; and those at a distance that may want to buy to sell again, have just to send in their orders, and they shall make a handsome profit. L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1852. 18—

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851 22—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Normal College.

THE next session will commence on the 3d of March at which time all who intend to enter during the term should be present. Carriages for conveyance to the College, will leave the following places on the 2nd: Greensborough, at 10 o'clock, Ashboro' at 10, and Lexington at 10. B. CRAVEN, *President.*

January 25, 1852. 26—td.

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y

Notice.

WHITESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C. Dec. 10, 1851.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be given Application will be made to F. George, Esq. or myself at this office. J. A. MAULTSBY.

898—tf.

HAVEN'S

Photographic Miniature Gallery,

(Over the Post Office,)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Jan. 31, 1851. RALEIGH, N. C.

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

15,000 LBS. of Blake's Fire Proof Paint in store and for sale at New York prices.

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

North Carolina State Bonds.

Treasury Office, Raleigh, N. C. February 5, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 8th of March next, for the purchase of *Thirty Thousand Dollars worth of Bonds*, issued by the State of North Carolina, in conformity with an Act of the General Assembly of said State, ratified January 28th, 1851. The interest on which will be payable semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July, in each year, and the principal at the end of ten years.

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "Proposals for State Stocks."

DANIEL W. COURTS,

Public Treasurer.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,

JAMES W. WHITFIELD,

A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his cheek bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville..

Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

JUST ARRIVED, AT PROCTER'S.

Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Proctor,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS,

Also, a variety of FANCY CASSIMERES,

All of which are selling very cheap.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

BREAD, who was that complaining of Bad Bread? Oh! that's the way! eat that miserable stuff! when if you would only supply yourself with Martin and Russell's Infallible Yeast Powders you could always have it sweet and light, something that would be worthy of the name.

Call and supply your Cooks with the above and never complain again. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesail and Retail Druggist and Apothecary.

January 27, 1852. 25—

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING, 1852.

M. L. HALLOWELL, & CO.

IMPORTERS OF SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 143 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY invite North Carolina Merchants to examine their very extensive stock of Goods; selected with great care, and purchased for cash.

January 15, 1852. 18—2mp.

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes.

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceaseed to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W, L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th. 1852. 24—tf.

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine—growth of 1851. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, Bookseell Raleigh, North Carolina.

Artichoke, Green Globe. Asparagus, Giant.

BEANS, Early china dwarf, six weeks yellow, Mohawk, Canada, Rachel, speckled, refugee, or thousand to one, royal white kidney, red marrow, valentine dwarf, Rob Roy, horticultural pole, Dutch case-knife Pole, white, large Lima, Carolina, Dutch runners, white, large do scarlet.

BEET, Early Flat Bassano, blood turnep, Orange, do French Amber sugar, white silesia, long blood, Mangel Wurtzel, Swiss chard silver, leaves used for greens. Burnet Garden, for salad; Bene Plant; Broccoli, large purple cape; do. white; cauliflower, early; large late.

CABBAGE, early sugar loaf, early Dutch, do. York, drumhead battersea, do bullock's heart, Atklies early dwarf, large York, do Bergen, drumhead, mammouth, Cromwell's superb, flat or late Dutch, green globe Savoy, drumhead Savoy, new, Green Glazed; Turnep rooted above ground or Kohl Robi.

MELON, Large musk, cantelope, yellow, green citron, fine nutmeg, Ward's nectar, superb, pine apple, Persian, pomegranate, fragrant, water imperial, scarlet flesh, early apple seed, long island, Carolina, citron for preserves.

NASTURTIUM. OKRA, long white, short green,

ONIONS, white silver skin, yellow, red, Welch or French, for soups.

PARSNEP, Guernsey or cup, long white, hollow crown, sugar Parsnep.

PARSLEY, plain or single, curled, dwarf curled.

PEAS, Early cedo nulli, Prince Albert, May, Washington or June, Charlton, Bishop's early dwarf, large white marrowfat, black-eyed, prolific, blue imperial.

PEPPER, Squash, bell, or ox-heart, bull nose, mammoth, long cayenne, cherry, sweet Spanish.

PUMPKIN, Mammoth, large yellow, cheese.

RADISH, Long white summer, early scarlet short top, long salmon, scarlet or early frame, scarlet or cherry turnep, white, yellow, white fall Spanish, black do.

COLEWORT, or collards. Cabbage, for pickling.

CELERY, Large white solid, rose colored, silver giant.

CHERVVILL, curled, for salad.

CORN, Early hawk, canada, Smith's white, Sioux or Dutton, Tuscarora, sugar, white flint, chinese tree.

CORN SALAD, or letticus.

CRESS, curled or peppergrass, broad leaved, extra curled, water.

CUCUMBER, early greencluster, frame, short green, white spinard, long green Turkey, Do. Keene's, small gherkin, for pickles.

CARROT, Early horn, large Althringham, white field, long scarlet or blood, do. orange.

MARTYNIA, or Markenoes, for pickling, new.

EGG PLANT, large purple, white ornamental.

ENDIVE, green curled, broad leaved.

KALE, green curled Scotch, Sea.

LEEK, large Scotch or flag, do. London.

LETTICE, imperial sugar loaf, early white head, do. curled Silesia, large green head, drumhead, ice head, coss, royal cabbage head. Roquette, for salad.

RHUBARB, early Tobolsk. Scorzonera. Sorrel, English garden broad leaved.

SALSAFY, or Vegetable Oyster.

SQUASH, Bush crookneck summer, Dutch summer scallop white, do. yellow, vegetable marrow, Bergen striped bush, crookneck, winter, cocoanut or porier, sweet potato, Valparaiso.

TOMATO, large smooth red, yellow, cherry of Cuba.

TURNEP, Early Dutch or Spring flat.

HERB SEED, Dill, Sage, summer Savory, Thyme.

GRASS SEED, White Dutch clover, Lucerne or French, Blue Grass, Mustard white and brown,

And a great variety not included in this list.

Raleigh, February, 1852. 28—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store o WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.

Asparagus—Giant,

Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.

Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.

Cabbage—Early May. Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.

Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.

Cauliflower—Early and Late.

Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.

Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.

Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.

Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Philadelphia White, Tuskarora.

Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.

Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.

Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.

Mustard—White and Brown.

Nasturtium.

Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.

Okra.

Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.

Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.

Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.

Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.

Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.

Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

Spinage—Summer and Winter.

Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.

Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.

Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as they have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,

HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merrit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers n be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh, January 2 1852. 24—

HOFLAND'S German Bitters, a supply just received and for sale by the Agent,

P. F. PESCUD,

Fayetteville street,

Raleigh, N. C.

January 27, 1852. 25—

PRICE $1,75 Cents. Swallow Barn, or a sojourn in the Old Dominion. Revised Edition, with twenty Illustrations. By J. P. Kennedy. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

Downing's Works on Architecture. Downing's Country Houses. Downing's Rural Architecture. For sale by WARREN L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Feb 11, 1852. 28—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, $650

" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to 1000

SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2,*] 450

" " " " Gothic style, 400

" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " " 4, 375

" " round " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " " 10, 375

" " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " " " 350

" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " " 5, 350

" " " " " on modern legs, " " 7-8, 350

" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " " 9, 325

" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " " 7-8, 325

" " square " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6½ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, " " 300

" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, " " 280

" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, " " 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5.*] 275

" " " " " on turned legs, 250

" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match, 250

" " " " " plain " 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tiuted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities r Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

Oils, Tallow Grease, and Ohio Mineral Paint.

300 BARRELS Machinery Oil. Price 75 cts. per gallon.

2500 gallons do. do. in casks of various sizes. do do per gal.

200 Barrels Boiled Paint Oil. do 55 do

5000 Gallons do do do in casks of various sizes. do do do

350 Barrels Tanners' Oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.

1500 Gallons in Casks of various sizes Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.

50 Tons Tallow Grease, for Heavy Bearings, and Coarse Machinery, in Barrels or Casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cents per lb,

150 Tons Ohio Mineral Paint, in barrels, at the lowest market price.

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil.

Boiled Paint Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named articles, and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns." B. F. POND

56 *Water Street, (under the Pearl st. House.)*

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 1, 1851. 901—7t.

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,

2 do. New Lard,

4 do. Irish Potatoes,

6 do. Assorted Crackers,

2 do. Pulverized Sugar,

3 do. Clarified do.

2 do. Crushed do.

800 lbs. Goshen Butter,

800 " Cheese,

Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,

Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,

5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

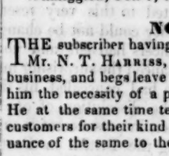
Democratic Meeting.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Granville County will be held at Oxford, on Tuesday of March Court next, to appoint Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and to transact other business of importance to the party. MANY DEMOCRATS.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.



D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the **Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,** in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of **FANCY ARTICLES,** such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.*

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,

N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President.

By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—tlstM.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

WASHINGTON'S CHARACTER.

In 1776, Washington had been in command of the army about one year, and was then forty-four years old. In April of that year, he applied to Congress, asking them to increase the rank and pay of the gentlemen composing his military family. He remarked that his aides de camp must be men of the highest abilities, who could execute his orders with the utmost promptitude and dispatch. He adds—"I give in to no kind of amusements myself, and consequently no one about me can have any. They can have no hours for recreation; on the other hand, there is business enough to keep the minds of all upon the stretch. It is due to these gentlemen to say, that I am indebted to their zeal for the cause for undergoing the severe labor and confinement imposed upon them, since they entered my family."

It is remarkable to look back and see what constant trouble Washington had, to induce men to accept office under him—more men refused to take office under Washington, five times told, than have ever refused under all the Presidents from the elder Adams to the present day—while in the army, he had the greatest difficulty in getting men for Brigadiers and Major Generals—while President, he was often obliged to offer a vacancy in his cabinet to some four or five before any one would accept. He would select only from the choicest men in the land—many of whom could command their own positions in their own State—and others would not venture to hazard their reputations, fearing that should they displease Washington, their own standing might irretrievably suffer. No man probably ever had such extraordinary method. During all his trials in the revolution, every week his overseers upon his plantations wrote him long letters, generally several pages, giving him an account of the weather, the work in the fields, the crops, &c., in such detail that he could determine almost as well how his work went on as if he had been present. Those letters were all in detail answered, with enquiries, suggestions, &c., &c.

During the latter part of the war, Washington had become so reserved in his intercourse, even with those with whom he was upon the most familiar terms, that many of his friends took exceptions, and particularly members of Congress. This feeling so increased, that at last it was mentioned by several members in debate in Congress, with an air of complaint, that Washington had ceased to communicate. Col. Hamilton, who had left the army for a short period, and had been elected from New York, rose and said, in substance, "That Gentlemen must remember, that during Washington's command he had been so situated that he must keep his own secrets, and that the success of the cause might in a great degree be attributed to this very reserve. That long habit of necessity could not be changed—his own confidential officers had felt and could readily excuse it. He instanced the surprising manner in which Washington had concealed his deficiency of powder—and the dissolution of one army, and recruiting another, in presence of a superior enemy, when holding the British in Boston. Even his confidential officers did not know the extent of his distress." This open and frank explanation appeared to satisfy the public mind that Washington intended no disrespect—and his popularity remained undisturbed, till he was called upon to decide in relation to Jay's treaty. This shook the Government to its very foundation.

When Mr. Jay returned from London he landed at Coffee-House Slip, in this city. The French party who objected to the treaty, ranged on one side of Wall street, and the English party on the other. As Mr. Jay walked up, approbation and disapprobation were freely expressed, till the excitement became very serious. Col. Hamilton undertook to address the people, but could not quiet them, and he was obliged to retreat from the crowd. No public measure was ever more generally and severely denounced, before its ratification than this Jay's treaty, and none, even in its practical results, ever gave more universal satisfaction—unless it may be the Sub-Treasury, which, in our own day, has passed through an ordeal equal to it, and with practical results, equally satisfactory.

No event more severely tried the feelings of Washington, than during the period after he was elected Lieutenant General, about two years before his death. As soon as war with France appeared inevitable, and just as Congress was about adjourning, the elder Adams, without any consultation with Washington, nominated him as the Commander-in-Chief of all the forces to be raised, &c. The Secretary of War was sent off to Mount Vernon with the commission, unanimously confirmed by the Senate, to ask his acceptance of it.

Washington again consented to take command of the army, but conditioned that he should be consulted in the appointment of his general officers, which were as follows: "First Major General, Hamilton; Second, Pinckney; Third, Knox. Mr. Adams, without consulting Washington, changed the order of these three Major Generals, and went so far as to appoint the Inspector General. Upon this, Washington took decided ground with the President, and resolved that the public should decide the issue between them, unless Mr. Adams would yield, which he at length consented to do.

General Knox became much offended that Hamilton should have been placed over him, and finally refused to serve on that account. Gen. Pinckney, on the other hand, volunteered to serve under Knox, or in any way he could be useful.

Washington had now reached the age of sixty-seven, and felt that all earthly honors had ceased to have the least charm for him. He was ready and willing to die. He had found, like other men, that the world is full of trials, and that if rest and happiness were to be found, it must be on the other side of the grave. At Mount Vernon, a short time since, as I gazed upon the piazza where he was accustomed to walk for hours in the evening, for exercise, I wanted the powers of imagination to realize how rich must have been his reflections. His country saved! No ambition ungratified! The world venerating his name! His example to be the model for ages to come! His worldly affairs all posted up, and he able to exclaim to his medical friends, "I am dying, gentlemen, but thank God, I don't fear death."

The eyes of Washington were closed under a political cloud, as war with France appeared certain and imminent. He had been, under a unanimous call, induced to accept the commission of Lieutenant General, and at the time of his death, was again in readiness to take the field. His death was announced throughout the land, "Washington is dead." His name alone appeared to strike every title dead.

No address ever presented to Washington so deeply affected him, as that from the citizens of Alexandria, on his leaving Mount Vernon to assume the Presidency. It is known that his whole journey was made amid the ringing of bells, and blaze of cannon, all of which produced upon him severe depression, as in his diary he records his distrust of himself to meet the high expectations of his country.

After leaving his own house, his neighbors from Alexandria met him on the road and delivered an address, of which the following is extracted. In this procession, Washington could discover the friends of his early youth, including those on whom he had conferred command, on account of their known merit when his school-fellows, and others who had seen him forty years before, leaving his home to join Braddock as an aid-de-camp—said the address: "Your country again commands your care; not to extol your glory as a soldier, nor to pour forth our gratitude for past services—not to acknowledge the justice of the unexampled honor which three millions of people have gratefully bestowed upon you in your election to the Presidency—not to admire your patriotism, do your friends and neighbors now address you. Themes less splendid, but more endearing, impress our minds. The first and best of citizens must leave us; our aged must lose their ornament; our youth their model; our agriculture its improver; our commerce its friend; our infant academy its protector; our poor their benefactor. Farewell: go and make happy a grateful people, who will be doubly grateful when they contemplate this last great sacrifice for their good."

There is much in and around Alexandria to remind one of Washington. There is the church he regularly attended. The Washington pew, in which he was to be seen as a warden, vestryman, &c. In a private museum in that city is to be seen the cambric shirt, enclosed in glass, in which, when an infant, he was baptized; and a rude pack-saddle used by him in Braddock's army; and the identical flag, made of the thickest double crimson and scarlet silk, under which the Hessians surrendered. This flag is probably 70 by 45 inches, and splendid in all its finish. Enclosed in a glass case, is the original letter from Washington, after his retirement from the army, to a committee of the managers of the dancing assemblies held in Alexandria during the winter, in reply to their invitation for Mrs. Washington and himself to attend. He declines, as their dancing days are over, but refers to an early period of his life, when those amusements gave him pleasure. There are many other small matters, cherished with great care, giving evidence that everything relating to him is sacredly preserved by his neighbors.

Cor. New York Post.

We find the following curious paragraph in the Lowell American. It looks rather strangely, coming from the boasted land of "free men, free soil, and free speech."

COERCION IN THE LOWELL MILLS. Yesterday, in the House, A. R. Brown, of Lowell, offered the following order:

That a special committee of five on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, be appointed, with full powers to send for persons and papers, to inquire what attempts, if any, have been made by any of the incorporated companies in Lowell, their agents and other officers, unduly to influence any of the citizens of said city, in the exercise of their elective franchise during the pendency of the late elections in that city; or what, if any influence has been exerted by said companies, their agents or other officers, to prevent a true representation of the wishes of the voters of Lowell in the Legislature, and report the facts and what action is necessary; and also to report what further legislation is necessary to secure the freedom of the ballot.

Before the adjournment, Mr. Kellogg, of Pittsfield, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the order was adopted, and this motion will come up to-day, the first thing in the orders of the day. We are rather curious to see what pretexts the Whigs will give for stifling an investigation into the subject.

WHAT ARE CONSOLS? They are three per cent. English stock, which had its origin in an act of the British Parliament, consolidating (hence their name) several separate government stocks into one general stock, called in the act, "Consolidated Annuities," and commonly quoted, for brevity, as "consols."

When the consolidation took place, the principal of the several funds thus merged amounted to £9,137,821, but the funding of additional and subsequent loans and parts of loans into this stock, it amounted, on the 5th of January, 1836, to £356,768,821. Since that period only one loan has been raised—that for compensation to the West India planters on the emancipation of the slaves—£20,000,000—and a few millions have been paid. The total, at the present time, is between 370 and 375 millions sterling.

This stock, from its amount and the immense number of holders, is more sensitive to financial influence than any other, and is, therefore, the favorite stock for the operations of speculators and jobbers. Its dividends are payable semi-annually.

IS NOT THIS TOO TRUE?

"The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on and each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom."—*Bryant.*

A few friends will go and bury us—affection will rear a stone, and plant a few flowers over our grave—in a brief period the little hillock will be smoothed down, and the stone will fall, and neither friend nor stranger will be concerned to ask which of the forgotten millions of the earth was buried there. Every vestige that we ever lived upon the earth will have vanished away. All the little memorials of our remembrance—the lock of hair encased in gold, or the portrait that hung in our dwelling, will cease to have the slightest value to any living being.

ODD COMPARISON. Elder Knapp, the eccentric revivalist, in a sermon at Springfield, Illinois, last winter, used the following singular comparisons:

"As hard as it is to blow up hell with a pine shingle hitched to a bob-tail rat—as hard to do it as it would be for a fish to climb up the side of a house with a loaf of bread under one arm and a barrel of carckers under the other."

"Lord send down the Holy Spirit on the people like fifty-sixes."

"The mansions of the blest will be so much superior so the best dwellings in this world, that the President's House at Washington would not do for a smoke-house."

KEEPING CATTLE WARM. Cattle will eat all that nature requires in a good warm barn, if it is judiciously fed to them, and they can have seasonable supplies of water. But nature will require more in an open barn, and more still in a cold yard. The fuel to feed the fires within will always bear a proportion to the cold atmosphere surrounding the surface of the body without, which is to be warmed. in order to keep the creature comfortable. It is like placing your stove outside of the house to warm the circumambient air, instead of placing it within your snug little parlour. The extra out-door appetite is caused mainly, if not entirely, by the extra exposure commanding extra fuel. *Granite Farmer.*

ORIGIN OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW. It is stated that this bill passed the Lower House of the Maine Legislature with the confident expectation that it would be defeated in the Senate. As the members of the Senate did not like the idea of assuming the responsibility of defeating the bill, they passed it for the Governor to veto. When it was brought to Governor Hubbard, he expressed his indignation at their folly in passing such a bill, and saying, "If they want the bill, let them have it," he put his official signature to it, and it became the famed Maine Law. *Baltimore Sun.*

"How d'ye do, mister?" asked a fellow of us, as he entered our sanctum—"have you got a copy of "Creosote's last speech in Cincinnati?" We furnished him with the speech and he left, stating that he hoped we would preserve for him the maiden speech of "Lowley Mounters."

All who have obtained for themselves great and permanent reputation, have won and secured it by patient and persevering labor; by treating time not as waste land fit only for stubble, but as a true estate, of which no corner is to be left uncultivated.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GUERRIERE.

THE following account of the capture of the British frigate Guerriere, by the American frigate Constitution, is communicated to the *Evening Post* by a correspondent who was a prisoner on board the Guerriere during the combat. It is a paper which deserves a place among the historical archives of the country:

Having been an American prisoner on board the Guerriere, during the famous battle between that frigate and the United States frigate Constitution, I propose giving you an account of that important action, which took place in June, 1812.

About two weeks previous to the engagement, I left Boston in an American ship, which was captured by the Guerriere some five days before she fell in with the Constitution.

It was about ten o'clock in the morning when the Constitution was discovered. The Guerriere hove to, to enable her to come up. As the Constitution neared us, Capt. Dacres handed me his glass, and asked what I took her to be? My reply was, "She looks like a frigate." Very soon she came within reach of the long guns of the Guerriere, which were fired, but with no effect, as the sea ran high. The Constitution made no reply, but, as I saw, was manœuvering for a position; during which Capt. Dacres said to me, "Do you think she is going to strike without firing?" I replied, "I think not, sir."

At this moment, seeing a severe contest was about commencing, in which I could take no part, being only a prisoner, I raised my hat to Captain Dacres, and said to him, "With your permission, sir, I will go below, as I can take no part." "Oh, certainly," said he, "and you had better go into the cock-pit, and should any of our men chance to get wounded, I shall feel obliged f you will assist the surgeons in dressing them." "Certainly, sir," said I, and then descended into the cock-pit. There were the surgeons and surgeons' mates, and attendants, sitting round a long table, covered with instruments and all necessaries for dressing the wounded, as still as a funeral. Within one moment after my foot left the lower round of the ladder, the Constitution gave that double-broadside, which threw all in the cock-pit over in a heap on the opposite side of the ship.

For a moment it appeared as if heaven and earth had struck together; a more terrific shock cannot be imagined. Before those in the cock-pit had adjusted themselves, the blood ran down from the deck as freely as if a wash-tub full had been turned over, and instantly the dead, wounded, and dying, were handed down as rapidly as men could pass them, till the cock-pit was filled, with hardly room for the surgeons to work. Midshipmen were handed down with one leg, some with one arm, and others wounded in almost every shape and condition. An officer, who was on the table having his arm amputated, would sing out to a comrade coming down wounded, "Well, shipmate, how goes the battle?" Another would utter some joke, that would make even the dying smile, and so constant and freely were the playful remarks from the maimed, and even dying, that I almost doubted my own senses. Indeed, all this was crowded into a space of not over fifteen or twenty minutes, before the firing ceased. I then went upon deck, and what a scene was presented, and how changed in so short a time!

The Constitution looked perfectly fresh—and even at this time, those on board the Guerriere did not know what ship had fought them. On the other hand, the Guerriere was a mere rolling log—almost entirely at the mercy of the sea. Her colors all shot away, her main-mast and mizzen-mast both gone by the board, and her fore-mast standing by the mere honey-comb the shot had made. Capt. Dacres stood, with his officers, surveying the scene—all, all in the most perfect astonishment. At this moment a boat was seen putting off from the hostile ship for the Guerriere. As soon as within speaking distance, a young gentleman, (midshipman Reed, now Commodore Reed,) hailed and said, "I wish to see the officer in command of the ship. Has the ship struck?" At this Captain Dacres appeared amazed, but recovering himself, and looking up and down, he deliberately replied, "Well, I don't know—our mizzen-mast is gone, our main-mast is gone—and, upon the whole, you may say we have struck our flag!"

"Commodore Hull's compliments, and wishes to know if you need the assistance of a surgeon or surgeon's mate." Capt. Dacres replied: "Well, I should suppose you had on board your own ship business enough for all your medical officers." Midshipman Reed replied, "O no, we have only seven wounded, and they were dressed half an hour ago."

Capt. Dacres then turned to me, deeply affected, and said, "How have our situations been suddenly reversed! you are now free and I am a prisoner."

All the boats of both ships were now put in requisition to remove the wounded on board the Constitution; so dreadful was the condition of many of them, that two days were nearly consumed in the removal, after which the Guerriere was burned, with all her stores, armament, &c. The Constitution having recently come out of port, had no room to take scarcely an article.

Who can imagine the joy I experienced in finding myself again under American colors—or the pride I felt at finding, from Commodore Hull down to the most humble man on board, an entire absence of everything like a boastful, or even a triumphant look, at their wonderful victory. Capt. Dacres kept his state-room till we arrived in port. About two hundred of his men were necessarily ironed, as the ship was so crowded. Charles Morris, (now Commodore) the first officer of the Constitution, had a ball through his body, and for several days his recovery was doubtful—during which he sent for me to come to his room—and I well remember his perfect unconcern for himself, altho' the surgeon had apprised him of his danger. Every courtesy and kindness was, by Captain Hull and his officers, extended to their prisoners.

On Sunday, about noon, the Constitution arrived in Boston harbor. I was sent ashore in the boat. The harbor, between the ship and wharves, was now covered with boats to learn the news. To the first boat we neared, we hailed, "the Constitution has captured the Guerriere." Instantly the two men in the boat took off their hats and violently struck them on the side of the boat, and, rising, gave cheer upon cheer. They hailed other boats, and thus the air was rent with cheers, and the victory passed along till it reached the wharf, and then spread like wild-fire all over the city and country.

It is now nearly forty years since the transaction of that day proved to the Americans that British frigates were not invincible. Who can remember that day without feeling a glow of pride, that so early in the war, and in a manner so unpretending, a victory so perfect should have been achieved! I write this statement without notes, but believe it to be, in the main, correct.

In justice to Capt. Dacres, I add, that there was none of the boasting on his part before the action, which has to him been attributed, as he did not know the ship till Midshipman Reed announced her name and commander.

Journal of Commerce.

NEW METHOD OF AMPUTATING LIMBS. Some operations have been performed lately at Vienna, by means of platina wire heated red hot, which has been found to sever the flesh with as much ease and celerity as a knife. One great advantage offered by this method, is the very slight effusion of blood caused by the wire as a dividing instrument.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF WHIGGERY.

The Editor of the Register, in a late number of that paper, discourses learnedly upon the origin of Whiggery; and concludes, upon the whole, that *modern* Whiggery is just what *ancient*, old-fashioned Whiggery used to be. There never was a greater mistake.

It is not important that we should differ with the Editor as to the origin of the term "Whig." He says the band of Highlanders who opposed the usurpations of Charles the 1st, were "called the Whigamore's Raid, from the word *Whig, Whig*, that is, *get on, get on*, which was used by the Western peasants in driving their horses"; and that this "name gradually spread through the whole army, and became the *soubriquet* of the Parliament party." On the other hand, Defoe says "Whig was the word used, in those parts, for a kind of liquor the western Highlanders used to drink," whose composition he does not remember; and he adds that the term Whig "afterwards became a denomination of the poor, harrassed people of that part of the country," who banded against King Charles. Burnet says that the word *Whiggam* used by the Western Scotchmen in driving their horses, was the origin of the term *Whig* applied to them; others, with Defoe, derive it from the Scotch word Whig, or wigg, signifying *whey*; and Jamieson, in his Dictionary of the Scotch language, does not venture to decide.

So much for the origin of the term.

Every one knows that the Whigs of the American Revolution were those men who opposed the usurpations of the English Parliament, and contended for and established the independence of these States. At the close of the Revolution, the term ceased to have any immediate or direct application to our people, so far as party appellations were concerned. Those who controlled the Government *had been* Whigs; but when questions arose touching the construction of the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the best mode for perpetuating those liberties which the Whigs had established, *new names also arose*, and the people were divided into Republicans and Federalists. For instance, Jefferson and Hamilton were both Whigs, and yet, soon after the close of the Revolution, the former announced himself a Republican and the latter proclaimed himself a Federalist; and to this day these appellations are known and properly applied to their respective followers. Mr. Hamilton held that the Federal Government ought to exercise a controlling influence over the States, and his policy, financial and otherwise, was steadily directed to that end. Mr. Adams held the same opinions, and during his Administration, labored to fix them permanently on the country. He favored a National Bank, a large standing army in time of peace, and laws restricting the freedom of the press and subjecting foreign emigrants to heavy disabilities; and the result of his Administration was, high taxes and general discontent among the people. On the other hand, Mr. Jefferson maintained that the Constitution ought to be construed strictly—that Congress possessed no powers but such as had been expressly delegated, or were necessary, by implication, to carry out express grants—that the States were the best as they were the sole judges of all measures pertaining to their domestic concerns—that the freedom of the press ought not to be encroached upon by "sedition" laws—that a large standing army, in times of peace, was dangerous to the public liberties—and that the taxes levied upon the people ought to be as light as possible, and scrupulously applied to the support of an economically administered government and the extinguishment of the National debt. Mr. Jefferson was brought forward for the Presidency, and the people decided, by electing him, in favor of his principles. Those who voted for him were called *Republicans*, and those who sustained Mr. Adams were called *Federalists*. These are *facts* well known to the country, and no doubt distinctly remembered by aged men now living among us, who took part in the party contests of that day.

The term *Whig* was therefore lost sight of, as a party appellation, at the close of the Revolution, or rather it ceased to be used, at that day, to distinguish one portion of the people from the other. *All*, who had been friends of the country in the trying scenes through which it had passed, *had been* Whigs—they were Whigs still in contradistinction to the *trailors*, or *Tories*; but new views and new opinions, as between ourselves, and not as against a common foe, sprang up, and new party names, based upon those views and opinions, succeeded. Indeed, the Register admits that there is a *chasm* of just half a century in the history of the Whig party—that is from the close of the Revolution to 1830; and the question now is, *where were the Whigs all this time?*

We shall continue our remarks on this subject in our next issue.

GOOD.

The following good hit is from the Halifax Republican, whose Editor has recently taken his stand in the Democratic Republican party:

"The Whigs blame us for ceasing to advocate Whig principles. Have not the Whig party ceased to advocate Whig principles? But say they, you have joined the Democratic party. What if we have? What sin is there in associating yourself with those who agree with you in feeling and sentiment? Democratic principles are right, and the Whigs acknowledge it, in ceasing to urge the adoption of their own."

The foregoing is brief, but it contains a good deal—more, indeed, than the Editor of the Raleigh Register could dispose of in a twelve-month. What say you to it, Mr. Gales? What will you do with this proposition? "*Democratic principles are right, and the Whigs acknowledge it in ceasing to urge the adoption of their own.*"

WAKE COUNTY.

At the late term of Wake County Court the following gentlemen were appointed Superintendents of Common Schools, to-wit: W. R. Poole, Stephen Stephenson, William D. Haywood, Simon Smith, Thos. R. Debnam, Michael Thompson, James Rogers, Rufus H. Jones, John M. Fleming, and Green Beckwith. Rufus H. Jones was elected Chairman, Mr. Poole having declined a re-election.

The following Justices were re-elected for the Special Court: W. H. Haywood, Jr., Chairman, Johnston Busbee, Joseph Fowler, Jr., William R. Poole, and Thomas. G. Whitaker.

We learn that Alpheus Jones, Esq., has consented to deliver an Address before the Agricultural Society of Wake County, at the meeting to be held in this place, on Monday of next Superior Court. Mr. Jones is a gentleman of education and intelligence, and a most successful farmer; and an interesting and instructive Address may therefore be expected. We hope to see a large number of farmers in attendance.

Sales of Fayetteville Bank stock were made in Fayetteville, a few days since, at $115 per share, dividend off; and sales of Cape Fear at $115 to $115 50.

RE-UNION OF THE PARTY.

Our cotemporary of the Washington Union is devoting his energies of late, and very properly we think, to the important work of re-uniting the party, with reference to the approaching campaign. His paper of Sunday last contains an article on the subject, addressed mainly to the Democratic members of Congress, which concludes as follows:

"It is not for us to prescribe or suggest what action, looking to the future organization and effective action of the democratic paaty, Congress should take. That question we leave to the experience and the counsel of those to whose judgment we shall willingly defer. But we submit to all those who have at heart the triumph of the democratic cause, that dissension has ruled long enough in the democratic ranks at Washington, and that the period has fully come when the leaders of that great party, on which depend the preservation of the Union and the protection of the rights of the States, should give from the seat of its central action some indication of its collective existence—some recognition of the platform on which it stands, and of the banner in the strength of which it proposes to conquer."

We were not prepared to hear that "dissension" had been "ruling" in "the Democratic ranks at Washington." Our impression was and is that the Democratic members were doing the best they could for the success of the party, and for general harmony, as indispensable to this success; but however this may be, it is quite certain that if dissensions really exist at Washington, *the masses of the party in the States are not to blame for it.* We can speak, it is true, but for one State. So far as North Carolina is concerned, her Democracy are united to a man; indeed, we have never known a better or more harmonious feeling to exist than prevails at present in all portions of the State. In others of the Southern States a temporary estrangement has taken place, occasioned by the "compromise" and the unfortunate discussion of the Slavery question; but the breaches are being closed, by the spirit of concession and acquiescence in the "compromise"; and the day is not distant when the whole party South will return to its old position under the banner of Jefferson and Jackson. But in order to secure this valuable result, past dissensions must be forgotten, and we must cease to act with our opponents on that humbug "Union" platform. In other words, we must come to regard the Democratic party as the Union party, and to act accordingly. If Mr. Senator Downs had taken this view of the matter, and had thus acted when the "compromise" was pending, his friends would not now have occasion to reproach the Whigs of Louisiana with his defeat—the result, as is charged, of division in the party, caused by Whig humbuggery and deception.

We think it may be regarded as certain that the Southern Democracy, *as a party*, will support the Baltimore nominee. There may be exceptions here and there, but they are few, and can have no effect in determining the issue of the struggle. The Southern Democracy will cheerfully support any sound Democrat, who will plant himself on the fugitive-slave law and the Resolutions of the last Baltimore Convention; we believe the Northern Democracy will do the same—and if so, we shall triumph at the polls, whatever may be the aspect of affairs at present in the Federal City. *The people* will soon speak, and it will then be the duty of members of Congress, who are their servants, to obey.

Let us, then, cease to refer to the past, but improve the present, and make sure calculations for the future. If indispensable to harmony, let us agree as one man that the names of Cobb and Quitman, and Foote and Davis shall be banished from our columns; let us take care of *principles*, and leave *men* to take care of themselves.

We hope the Editor of the Union will understand our position, and receive in a friendly spirit the idea we desire to convey. That idea is, *harmony at all hazards*, and proper appeals, if necessary, to the masses of the party to *command* harmony in all quarters, and, as the inevitable and important consequence of this command, *united, effective*, and *triumphant* action. We do not presume to advise the Editor of that paper, but we announce only the views which, in our humble judgment, are most proper in the present crisis. Let us cease to refer to the past—to secession, nullification, the proclamation of Gen. Jackson, or to the Union or State's Rights Democrats of the South; and, ceasing to do this, let us, on the other hand, *turn our batteries on our opponents*, strike away their defences, and show them to the people in their true colors. We cannot hope for success while engaged in assailing men who belong to our own ranks. We cannot expect to be victorious, if we should permit our forces to become divided at the opening of the battle. It is for *us* to charge, and for the enemy to give way. Once on the defensive, with divisions in our ranks, and the day may be lost. Let us, then, we beg leave to repeat, *turn our fire upon the foe*, and keep it there until victory shall crown our efforts.

MORTALITY IN FLORIDA. It is an interesting fact, and one which will probably surprise the rest of mankind, that by the last census returns, Florida exhibits a smaller proportionate mortality than any other State in the Union. Thus, we find in the Georgian, of the 29th ult., Florida contrasted with Ohio, which is accounted one of the healthiest States: Florida exhibits a mortality of 933 out of 87,061, or one death in about every ninety-four inhabitants. Ohio shows 28,949 deaths out of 1,980,408 inhabitants, or one death during the year in every 68 persons.

MESSRS. DICKINSON AND MARCY. A statement has been going the rounds of the Whig papers to the effect that these distinguished gentlemen had become estranged from each other. This statement turns out, as we expected it would, to be unfounded. Mr. Dickinson summarily disposes of it in a recent letter published in the Washington Union.

We learn from our exchanges that a party of Americans have put up a line of magnectic telegraph from the city of Mexico to Napolucan, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, or half way down to Vera Cruz, to which it is to be extended in less than three months time. The line already up is doing a fair business, the receipts averaging $35 per day, the expenses about $15. These receipts will be largely increased when the line is finished to Vera Cruz. Another line is in contemplation from the city of Mexico to Acapulco, on the Pacific, 300 miles further, which will connect the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Halifax Republican of Wednesday last, says "Last week being Court, we had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with many of our Democratic friends from different parts of the County. They are all for Reid, and Free Suffrage, and are determined to send Republicans to the next Legislature from this County."

The Spanish journals announce that Gen. Concha has again resigned the post of Captain-General of Cuba, and that the government will accept his resignation.

A Mr. Anderson has returned to Derry, Ireland, from California, with a fortune of £60,000, about $300,000. He had been absent about four years.

THE BANK CASE.

The last Register contains the opinion of Chief Justice Ruffin, in the case of the Bank of the State against the Bank of Cape Fear, in which it is held that the act of the last session of our State Legislature, making notes redeemable at any Bank at which they may be presented, without reference to the point of issue, is *unconstitutional*. This act may be found on page 31, of the acts of last session.

The case is thus stated by the Chief Justice:

"This is assumpsit on a Bank Note for $100, dated October 1st, 1844, and payable to P. Rand or bearer on demand at the branch bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh: pleas, non assumpsit and set off; and a case agreed was submitted to the Court to the following effect: The note belonged to the principal bank at Raleigh, and the Cashier, through a notary public, presented it at the the branch bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh on the 21st of March, 1851, and demanded payment, and the Cashier of the said branch bank then offered in payment two bank notes for $50 each, issued by the plaintiff and payable on demand, the one to the bearer at the plaintiff's branch bank at Milton, and the other to the bearer at the plaintiff's branch bank at Wilmington, and he refused to make payment in any other way. The plaintiff's Agent refused to accept payment in that mode, and this action was then instituted. The Superior Court gave judgment *pro forma* for the defendant, and the plaintiff appealed."

The Chief Justice, after discussing at some length and with marked ability, the rule of Common law as applicable to the subject, comes to the main point involved, and says:

"The defence, however, is not founded on the Common law, but upon an act passed at the last session of the Assembly, entitled "an Act in relation to exchanges of notes between the several banks of this State." Yet, the discussion of the rule at Common law was not the less needful, in order to a proper understanding of the nature of the contract constituted by notes in this form, and of the operation of the statute, if it be effectual. Its principal provision is, that when a bank or its branch presents for payment a note of another bank, the latter may pay its note with a note or notes of the former, without regard to the place where the same may be payable. It is clear, that the case before the court is within the act, and that the question is, as to its validity. With all respect to the Legislature and every disposition to carry out its will, if reconcilable with the fundamental law, the court is, nevertheless, constrained to declare this enactment to be plainly contrary to the constitution of the United States, and therefore inoperative. It is so both upon the ground, that the act violates a provision of the charter to the plaintiff, and upon the principle, that it interferes and violates substantive provisions of the notes of the two parties—which can no more be done with respect to the contract of a corporation than that of a natural person. For the exception supposes it to be clear law, that a corporation is like an individual bound by and may take benefit of the general laws where it is within the reason of them, unless there be particular modifications in the charter. It is not doubted, for example, that a bank is within the statute avoiding usurious contracts, though no restraint, as to the rate of internst it may take, is expressed in the charter. For while there are stringent prohibitions against oppression on the needy by individuals with their limited means, much more must it be supposed to be contrary to the Legislative intention, that banks with their large associated wealth and the power of making the demand for money easy or tight, should be without restraint upon their exactions on borrowers. The charters, indeed, usually prescribe a rate of interest or discount. But such clauses have their operation in preventing the effect on the bank of a change of the rate or interest by a subsequent general law, in and making the corporation amenable to the State for a violation of its charter. They do not affect contracts with the banks, because there is no provision in them for the avoiding those on which a greater rate is reserved, but that is left entirely to the general law."

The Court directed the judgment of the Superior Court to be reversed, and judgment to be entered for the plaintiff, for the principal money and interest from the day of demand.

The decision of the Court, it will be seen by the following extract from the opinion of the Chief Justice, also affects the issue of notes by any Bank in the State under the denomination of three dollars:

"It seems certain, that the general statute prohibiting the passing of notes under a particular denomination applies as well to corporate as natural persons unless there be a provision in the charter expressly or plainly to be implied, to the contrary. For the prohibition is founded on a legislative policy to encourage the circulation of metallic coins by preventing the issuing and passing of small notes here; and therefore the reason of the law extends quite as much to banks as to other persons; nay, more, since they can most effectually defeat the public policy. In such a case, therefore, the general law applies, unless it be modified by a plain provision of the charter. In silence cannot have that effect; since that allows full scope to the general law, and therefore the exemption from the general law must distinctly appear in the charter."

The only Bank in this State which has, of late years, issued notes under three dollars, is the Bank of Fayetteville. The charter of that Bank is silent on the subject—there is no "exemption from the general law" referred to by the Chief Justice.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice:

By RUFFIN, C. J. In Moore *vs.* Spruill, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hilliard *vs.* Hester, in Equity, from Bladen, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bank of the State *vs.* Bank of Cape Fear, from Wake: judgment reversed and judgment for the plaintiff. Also, in Tarkinton *vs.* Guyther, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Williams *vs.* Beasley, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Chesson *vs.* Chesson, in Equity, from Washington.

By PEARSON, J. In Taylor *vs.* Stedman, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Stone *vs.* Houze, from Wayne, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Shepard *vs.* Parker, from Pasquotank, affirming the decree. Also, in State *vs.* Dean, from Guilford, directing a *venire de novo*.

By RUFFIN, Ch. J. In State *vs.* Cheek, from Chatham, declaring that there is no error in the judgment. Also, in Richardson *vs.* Strong, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Holmes *vs.* Hewes, in Equity from New Hanover, directing the order to be reversed. Also, in Satterfield *vs.* Riddick, in Equity, from Gaston. Also, in Page *vs.* Goodman, in Equity, from Chowan, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Hardy *vs.* Leary, in Equity from Bertie, directing a reference.

By NASH, J. In *doe ex dem*, Jackson *vs.* Jackson, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Also, in Martin *vs.* Amos, from Stokes, affirming the judgment. Also, in Burnet *vs.* Thompson, from Bertie; error admitting evidence, judgment reversed, *venire de novo*. Also, in State *vs.* Nat, from Beaufort, directing the judgment to be reversed. Also, in Moody *vs.* Moody, in Equity from Northampton, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Walling *vs.* Burroughs, in Equity from Martin; account to be taken of the value of the timber while growing. Also, in Hudson *vs.* Pierce, in Equity from Halifax. Also, in Williams *vs.* Watts, in Equity from Martin, reversing the decree. Also, in Saunders *vs.* Haughton, in Equity from Chowan; report set aside as to the two items excepted to, in all other respects confirmed. Also, in Hollowell *vs.* Green, from Pitt, directing it to be certified that there is no error. Also, in McDowell *vs.* Thomas, in Equity, from Jones, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J. In Grady *vs.* Threadgill, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Foy *vs.* Foy, from Carteret, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Brinson *vs.* Wharton, in Equity from Jones, directing an account. Also, in Williams *vs.* Harrell, in Equity from Bertie, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Reed *vs.* Kinnamon, in Equity from Forsyth, reversing the order. Also, in State *vs.* Camalt, from Beaufort, declaring there is no error. Also, in Hancock *vs.* Winborn, from Nash, reversing the decree.

Gen. Narvaez, former Prime Minister of Spain, is hard up for money. He has had to sell his villa at Aranjuez, with all its furniture.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 23d, Mr. Seward presented the memorial of citizens of Pittsburg, asking Congress to recognise the law against the forcible intervention in the affairs of other governments, and to prevent the infraction of the same.

Mr. Soule presented the resolutions of the legislature of Louisiana, asking the establishment of a navy yard and depot near New Orleans.

Mr. Brodhead presented petitions from Pennsylvania in favor of and against the extension of Woodworth's patent for a planing machine; against Sunday mails, and for a modification of the duty on iron.

Mr. Fish presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, praying the removal of the United States Mint at Philadelphia to New York.

Resolutions calling for information as to the amount paid during 1851 on account of double rations, and the amount paid to brevet officers above their pay in the line during the same period, were adopted.

Resolutions directing inquiry into the expediency of increasing the salary of the district judges of Rhode Island and Florida were adopted.

Mr. Geyer, from the judiciary committee, reported, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial asking the release of Drayton and Sears, now confined in jail in this city. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Dodge introduced a bill regulating the terms of the U. S. courts in Iowa. Adjourned.

The House did not sit to-day.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 24th, after the disposition of the morning business, Mr. Borland introduced a joint resolution declaring that each State shall be entitled at the next Presidential election to a number of electoral votes equal to the apportionment under the census of 1850.

The Iowa land bill was then further discussed by Mr. Geyer, who had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, during the morning hour, the bill granting the right of way and making donations of land to Missouri, to aid in the construction of railroads in that State, was debated; and the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land act of September 28, 1850, was further considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Hon. J. F. Darby, of Missouri, appeared in the Hall for the first time during the present session.

The Whig Game. The northern whigs, having fixed upon their candidate, are now giving their southern allies to understand that they expect him to keep quiet upon the compromise measures and the issues involved in them. The Kennebec (Me.) Journal sums the matter up in plain terms, as follows:

"We ask no more of them (southern whigs) in this case than we conceded to them in the election of 1848. We then accepted Gen. Taylor as the whig candidate, without requiring any pledge upon the subject of the Wilmot proviso, and we now ask them to accept Gen. Scott without requiring any pledge touching the compromise measures."

The four principal northern States, in which whig State conventions have nominated General Scott, are, as we recollect, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Maine. In Ohio, the same convention which nominated him declared that the Compromise was an open question—that it was not a whig measure, and that the whig party was in no way committed to its maintenance. In Pennsylvania, the convention which nominated General Scott did so under the lead of Gov. Johnson, who, being nominated for Governor by the same body, declared that "the fugitive law was as open to repeal or modification as the tariff of 1846." In Indiana, the State Journal—the central organ of the whig party—proclaimed, in the most explicit terms, that General Scott must be taken without pledges by the South, as General Taylor was taken in the same way by the whigs of the North; and now the leading whig organs of Maine, the last State which has followed suit in the nomination, are all singing the same tune.

Such is plainly at the North the *popular* understanding of the terms upon which Gen. Scott is to be taken as the whig candidate. When the expected letter about the Compromise appears, we shall learn how the *politicians* have determined to phrase the matter—we shall see how Gen. Scott will dispose of a difficulty which has so sadly damaged Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster at the North. Supposing, as we must, that Gen. Scott will, at all events, avoid the position and consequent predicament of these gentlemen, it remains to be seen what *middle ground* there is in regard to the Compromise which will suit at once the Seward whigs and the whigs of the South. One thing is certain—the whig conventions of the North have got the start in this matter. Their "*no-pledges*" platform is first on the track, and is backed up by the force of the Taylor precedent. For them to take new ground now will give their whole party organization a fearful wrench. It looks as if the southern whigs must succumb, and take the northern candidate on the terms offered, or else be voted down by a northern sectional force in their National Convention—that is, if they venture to hold a National Convention. In this state of facts, it is not surprising that the whigs of Tennessee have nominated President Fillmore. *Washington Union.*

Appointment of Electors. We notice that several of our contemporaries to the North of us are discussing the election of Presidential Electors, whether they will be chosen under the apportionment of 1840 or 1850. To us it admits of no doubt. The second clause of the first section of the second Article of the Constitution of the United States declares that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." At the period of the next Presidential election, each State will have in Congress the number of Representatives assigned her by the apportionment under the census of 1840, and of course the number of Electors for President will be fixed by that apportionment. In addition, the act authorizing the census of '50, declares that the apportionment to be made under it, shall not take effect until March 4th, 1853. We do not see that any doubt whatever should exist on this point. *Golds. Rep & Pat.*

New Hampshire Election. A great responsibility rests with the granite democracy as to the result of the election in March. The legislature to be chosen will elect a United States senator for six years, and district the state for congressmen under the new census. In case of the non-election of electors of president and vice president by the people, the legislature will have to choose them. Besides, it is the opening election in the presidential campaign of 1852, and the democrats should have the prestige of victory. It is essential that the combined forces of whiggery and abolitionism should be defeated, and we expect that the ticket headed by Dr. Martin for governor is able to do it. We hope, also, to see the religious and property tests in the constitution abolished by vote of the people, and that they will empower the legislature to propose to them future amendments, without the necessity of calling a convention.

Boston Post.

California Items. By late advices from California, we perceive that our townsman, Maj. Andrews, has been detailed as the officer to take charge of the Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores at the new military post of Yumas, situated at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. On the 17th ult., he was at San Diego. He would proceed to his destination by going round the peninsula and up the Gulf of California in a government vessel in charge of the stores for the new post. His escort is Company F. 3d Artillery, commanded by 1st Lieutenant Hamilton. The commander of the post of Yumas is to be Maj. S. P. Heintzelman.

We learn also that our old friend and neighbor, Lieutenant Jacob Daniel, late of the Wayne Volunteers, remains at Benicia, as Chief Clerk of the Commissary depot. *Golds. Rep. & Pat.*

Vote for Rail Road Tax. The owners of real estate in Mobile took a vote on the 14th instant, to decide whether they were willing to be taxed two per per cent. per annum for five years, the proceeds to aid in constructing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad through its whole extent in Alabama. The vote resulted as follows: yeas 831, nays 7.

Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, has joined in marriage, during the past year, 254 couples. The number will appear the larger, if we remember that he was absent from the city for the space of five weeks, and, of course, lost the weddings he would otherwise have received in that time. During his pastorship of twenty-seven years, he has married 2,176 couples.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Halifax Telegraph Office, Feb. 21. The Royal Mail steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 7th inst. She brings 34 passengers.

The news the Cambria brings is important, both commercially and politically. Business in England was generally improving.

England. The British Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on the 3d inst. Her Majesty, in her speech, says that all her relations with foreign powers are of the most friendly character, and refers to the probable completion of a treaty between Germany and Denmark, and calls attention to the recent outrages in Ireland, promising attention to their more effectual suppression. She also alludes to the satisfactory state of the public revenue, and in conclusion directs attention to the proposed amendments in the reform bill, with reference to parliamentary representation.

In the House of Commons, Sir Benjamin Hall asked for an explanation of the causes which led to Lord Palmerston's resignation.

Lord John Russell immediately replied that Lord Palmerston was refractory, and treated the Queen's interrogatories with disrespect, acting independently of his colleagues and unreservedly approving the recent *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon.

Lord Palmerston replied at some considerable length, which, though damaging his late colleagues, did not improve his own position. He paid a willing and merited eulogium on the character of Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister at London.

In the House of Lords nothing of moment had transpired.

The Earl of Derby, in his speech on the Queen's address, implied his approbation of Napoleon's course. He condemned the ministers for not enforcing the ecclesiastical bill, and demanded protection for the interests of agriculture.

An awful disaster took place at Holmes' Firth, in Yorkshire, by the bursting of a reservoir. Sixty to one hundred persons were instantly killed. Great damage was also done to the factories in the neighborhood.

The late heavy floods had also caused great disaster.

Father Mathew had been seriously indisposed, but at last accounts was deemed convalescent.

France. The tranquility of France was still preserved, and a pretty general submission to the new order of things was apparent.

A Paris letter states that spies employed by Napoleon, are present at all social festivals.

The new electoral law has been published, and the following are its principal features:—Universal suffrage; all Frenchmen aged 21 years, possessing civil and political rights, are electors; all electors over 25 years of age, are eligible as representatives. The number of deputies is to be 261. Algiers and the Colonies are not entitled to send deputies. Each department is entitled to one deputy for 35,000 electors.

Fresh arrests have been made in the departments of Mayence of persons connected with secret societies; amongst others was an ex-commissary under the provisional government.

M. Dupin has inscribed his name on the list of advocates at the Court of Appeals.

Jerome Bonaparte, as President of the Senate, has a salary of 250,000 francs yearly.

Spain. The Queen of Spain took her first airing on the 2d inst. On her way to church an assassin fired a pistol at her carriage, which struck the Queen on the shoulder. The assassin was arrested. The Queen, at the latest dates, was rapidly recovering from her wound.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 7th. Cotton.—The market is without animation, and holders are supplying the demand quite freely. The circulars vary as to the actual decline in Cotton—some quote it at 1-16d, and others at ⅛d decline. The sales of the week amounted to 42,500 bales, 12,500 of which were taken by exporters and speculators. Sales of fair Upland and Mobile at 5d; New Orleans at 5¼d; middling Upland and Mobile at 4⅞d; New Orleans at 4 15 16d.

The Aurora Borealis and the Magnetic Telegraph. The Aurora Borealis, visible on Wednesday and Thursday nights last, the most brilliant and remarkable exhibition of the kind noticed here for years, was attended by some very singular phenomena. On Wednesday morning an unusual appearance of atmospheric electricity was manifest on all the telegraphic lines radiating from this city, East, West and South, which continued more or less till Thursday evening. At times there was a powerful current upon the wires, sustained for minutes, then it would diminish to nothing, and the current from the batteries cease to have any effect on the magnet. It came not in flits and flashes, as is the case during thunder storms, but would emit a steady spark for seconds, and even minutes. During this time the weather was cold and remarkably clear. The same effect was noticed in other cities. In Boston, it is said, there was sufficient electricity to supply the telegraph wires without employing the batteries. By noticing and recording these remarkable effects, a clue may yet be obtained which will unravel this mystery of the skies.

The phenomena of the aurora lights has long been attributed to electricity, and various theories have been offered to account for them; all, however, unsatisfactory. It has been noticed that they prevail most in cold weather, and in clear, frosty weather the air is most electrical. Cold will change conducting substances into electrics, and increase the power of substances already electric. The air at a certain height is found to be exceedingly cold. The inferior point of the atmosphere between the tropics are violently heated during the day by the reflection of the sun's rays from the earth, and would therefore be a conductor discharging electricity upon the earth in thunder-storms, and being recruited from the upper and colder regions, producing electric currents from each pole towards the equator, as observed during the prevalence of the Northern lights. This is one of the theories, but it is not without its difficulties; not easily explained. Perhaps the magnetic telegraph may help to a better solution. *Philadelphia Ledger.*

Cure of Toothache. Dr. James Beatson of Airdrie, says:—Gum Copal, when dissolved in chloroform, forms an excellent compound for stuffing the holes of decayed teeth. I have used it very frequently, and the benefit my patients have derived from it has been truly astonishing. The application is simple and easy. I clean out the hole, and moisten a little cotton with the solution; I intrtroduce this into the decayed part, and in every instance the relief has been most instantaneous. The chloroform removes the pain, and the gum copal resists the action of the saliva; and as the application is so agreeable, those who may labor under this dreadful malady would do well to make a trial of it.

Medical Times in Jour. Dent. Science.

The Railroad. Many of our readers will be gratified to learn that the relaying of the track on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which was temporarily suspended for want of iron, will be speedily resumed, a cargo of the iron having reached City Point on Friday last, which will be brought to the road immediately. A gentlemen connected with the supervision of the work informs us that the road will be finished to Warrenton Depot by the 1st of April. This will be in time for the transportation of Spring goods to that point, at least, for a large portion o them. *Warrenton News.*

Who can beat it? We learn that thirteen bales of cotton, and one hundred and twenty-five barrels (635 bushels) of corn were made to the plough the last season on the Ravenswood Farm in Jones county, belonging to Miss Burgwyn. This large crop is attributed to the plentiful use of lime, and to deep ploughing. Can any of our farmers equal the crop of Miss Burgwyn? If they can, send us notice thereof. We want to know who can do it, and also how it is done. *Golds. Rep. & Pat.*

"The Whig Party." Under this head the last Register goes into a history of the name Whig, tracing it along down from the reign of Charles the First of England to the Presidency of his Accidency, Millard Fillmore the first (and last) Defender of the faith, &c. We hope to see the Register, next, undertake to trace the Apostolic Succession all the way down from Saint Peter; no doubt he could succeed and show us exactly who are the true descendants.

War. News.

A tall man, who was given to dissipation, was told by a medical friend that he was dying *by inches.* "Thank Heaven!" said he, "I measure six feet and seven inches."

Convention to amend the Constitution. The Greensboro' Patriot in an article in its last issue is out upon its eastern brethren for opposing a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. The Patriot, after copying from the "Old North State" and "Albemarle Bulletin" certain articles which declare that the eastern whigs will have no new issues introduced into the coming campaign, and that they (the eastern Whigs) are unwilling to sacrifice their dearest interests to secure a party triumph, goes on to say that the declaration of these purposes by the whigs of the east will have the inevitable tendency to develope a counter purpose in the west. That is, we suppose, if the whigs of the east are unwilling to sacrifice their principles, the whigs of the west will do it for them. If the whigs of the east refuse to allow new issues, the whigs of the west will have them. It is difficult to foresee how this difference between the two great wings of the whig party will be reconciled—considering the general want of political principles in the whig party, it may result in a serious division. Their platform heretofore has been a declaration of "abiding confidence in Fillmore and Graham," and an exhortation to whigs all over the world to persevere in the good cause. This question of Convention then, if brought forward, will make a new issue.

The Patriot says the Carolinian had the impudence to speak of "vassalage in this connection"—that is, it had the impudence to express an opinion in favor of the existing basis of representation and present mode of distributing the school fund. The Carolinian and the democratic party of the State, east and west, occupies, it seems to us, the only safe and proper position on this question. We are in favor of the Compromises of the Constitution as it now exists, with the admission that alterations beneficial may be made from time to time as experience may dictate. Such, for instance, as the change of qualification for senatorial voters, now about to be accomplished. The Patriot does not let us know exactly how far this Convention would proceed in its work of destruction. We should judge though, no farther than the entire uprooting of all the compromises of the present Constitution, and some definite arrangement so that the west would have the entire control of the State forever hereafter. Of course we are with the eastern whigs on this question, though we do not aspire to be their champion, occupying as it were a middle ground in the State, and being heartily sorry that there is a whig in the State east or west.

In conclusion, we must express our gratification that there is no division among democrats on this question, and our firm belief that Gov. Reid has taken exactly the proper course in advocating Free Suffrage to do equal justice to all parties and all sections of the State. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

Woman's Prerogative. The Reporter of the Washington Republic, tells the following story of one of the good Ladies of this city of magnificent distances. The reporter says the person in question was a very *amiable* and *voluble* married lady; how far she is entitled to these characteristics we leave facts to say:

She took her seat in the railroad car, beside her husband, and departed from our city for the ancient town of Bladensburg. Before the cars were well under way, she discovered on the seat before her an old female acquaintance, and, as soon as the formalities of delighted recognition were over, they began a conversation, if that can be deemed such wherein one party is sole talker and the other sole listener! Suddenly the cars stopped. "We are at Bladensburg, my dear," said the husband of the voluble lady! "Oh, my," said she, and on she went in continuation of her attenuated narrative. "Step out, my dear," said the husband. "Just wait," said the lady, parenthetically; and spun on the thread of her story. "The cars are starting, my dear," said the indulgent husband. "Ask them to stop one minute," said the eloquent lady. "Chew-chew-chew," began the enginery. "You'll be carried to Baltimore," shouted the bewildered husband, as he appeared to recede in the distance. "Oh, oh!" screamed the lady—"Oh, oh! oh!" "The lady's husband's left," shouted some of the passengers. "I don't think the lady herself's *right*," replied a gentleman who had a note to take up that day at the Union Bank in Baltimore. "Oh my! let me out!" screamed the distressed lady. "By *all* manner of means," said the gentleman who was startling at the apparition of a protest. "Give me your hand, madam, quick," said the conductor, as he jumped the lady to the road side, and in an instant regained the platform. "You've got a long mile to foot it backwards, *you* have," shouted a young gentleman from the window. But just as the noise of the enginery began to grow quick again, with its "chew-chew-chew," the lady run up to the side of the car, opposite where she had been sitting, and shouted to her acquaintance inside—"And sure enough, Mrs. Twaddle, they went off without waiting for tea, and the Simpkinses have never darkened the Rogerses' blessed doors since that day!"—and here she fell down and fainted, where in due time her distressed husband found her.

Important to the Agricultural Interest. The money article of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce states, that the foreign news by the Canada, is of greater commercial interest than any previously received for many months. The Emperor of Russia has issued a Ukase forbidding the export of Breadstuffs from his dominions, and a like decree is expected on the part of France. This measure had become one of political necessity; neither the French or the Russian peasants can be kept quiet under dear bread, and therefore the supply must not be diminished by drawing from their stock to feed hungry mouths elsewhere.

Continental States need farther supplies for their own consumption. The stock in England is light, and the demand increasing; and the best informed letter writers there, predict the necessity of a supply from the United States up to the actual ingathering of the next harvest.

This prospect is opened before us at a moment when its influence may be most salutary. The collections from the interior have been made with difficulty, owing to the scarcity of money to remit, or to purchase produce, and to the low prices of the later, both of which kept back stocks of cereals until the early cold weather shut them in. At present our shipments of Breadstuffs from the seaboard must be limited; but the moment navigation opens, the increased demand will crowd the aveneus of transportation, and our abundance go abroad to feed many gaping mouths. This will enable country dealers to renew their credit, and will tend to restore a healthy circulation of capital. While our rivers and canals remain ice bound, we may have a little squeezing here to make the ends meet, but if the present prospect be not too flattering to continue, the market will soon be relieved. *Richmond Enquirer.*

Genius—Wealth. "Wealth," observes some one, "is a hindrance rather than an auxiliary to genius. If one would test the quality of a man we must throw him back upon his own resources and leave him to struggle up the ladder of fame unaided and alone. When we look around us, and see the most distinguished men of the age—men who fill the widest sphere of usefulness, and occupy the largest space in the public eye—men who have shed the greatest lustre upon the various branches of literature, have sprung from poverty and obscurity, and won their way upward by dint of their own energy of character, and their own unassisted merit, we deem it almost a blessing to be poor."

An American citizen in Florence, (Italy,) says that in that city there is not an auger, and that "the carpenters have nothing but a red hot porker to bore holes with." They saw wood there by holding the wood in both hands, and the same frame between the knees. And yet in this city, so destitute of mechanical contrivances, the finest sculpture in the world is produced. They will live and learn, however. Powers is introducing some "Yankee notions," which they will see and appreciate.

An affectation of knowledge is always worse than an acknowledgment of actual ignorance. A person lately called on a friend to complain of a letter which he had received, containing matter by no means complimentary. "Do you know who has addressed you this note?" said the friend. "No," was the reply. "Then it was annonymous, I suppose." "Yes," replied the insulted party, with the most impertubable gravity, "very anonymous indeed, I assure you."

The biennial period for Hon. Wm. H. Washington to decline being the Whig candidate for Governor having arrived, he has done so with his usual promptness and punctuality. *Mountain Banner.*

Democratic Meeting in Wayne.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of a portion of the Democracy of Wayne was held in the Court House on Tuesday, February 17th, when on motion of Wm. T. Dortch, William Lewis, Eqr., was called to the Chair, and Boaz Hooks, and Ervin A. Thompson, Esqrs., appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Wm. B. Gulick, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of six to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The Chair appointed on said committee, Messrs W. B. Gulick, J. V. Sherard, David B. Everett, William Robinson, Wm. T. Dortch, and Thos. Ruffin.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Ervin A. Thompson, Esqr. Having returned the committee reported through their Chairman, W. B. Gulick, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the time is approaching when it will devolve upon the people of North Carolina to select through the ballot box, a suitable person to serve as Governor for the next two years, and Whereas, a President of the United States to serve from the 4th of March, 1853, is also to be chosen the present year; Therefore

Resolved, That the Democracy of Wayne approve the proposition to hold a State Convention of the Democratic party at Raleigh on the 13th day of May next, to select a suitable person to receive their suffrages for Governor of the State at the election in August, and the Chair is hereby authorized to appoint a suitable number of delegates to represent them in said Convention.

Resolved, That the able and judicious manner in which the Government of the State has been administered, and all the duties devolving upon him discharged, by the present excellent incumbent, Hon. David S. Reid, justly entitles him to the thanks and gratitude of the people, and the delegates from this Conuty to the State Convention are hereby instructed to use all proper efforts to secure the nomination for re-election to the office he now so ably fills.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people are especially due to the Hon. David S. Reid as the firm and constant advocate of that great principle of popular rights, Equal Suffrage; that having first promulgated it in the canvass for Governor, and its preliminary passage having been effected under his auspices, it is eminently proper that the friends of that measure should entrust to his care its final incorporation into the fundamental law of the State.

Resolved, That the action of the National Democratic Committee calling a National Convention of the Democracy of the Union at Baltimore, on the 1st day of June next, meets with our approbation; that in such Convention, fairly and properly constituted, we repose entire confidence, and we bind ourselves to support with zeal its nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That to secure a representation of the 8th Congressional District in said Convention, we unite with our brethren of Lenoir and Greene in recommending a District Convention to be held at Newbern, and suggest Thursday, the 22d day of April next, as the day, (it being the week of Superior Court for Craven,) composed of delegates from all the counties of the 8th District, who shall select one or more persons to represent them in the National Convetion aforesaid—and the delegates to the State Convention are hereby appointed delegates to represent Wayne county in said District Convention.

Resolved, That while several names have been mentioned in connection with the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, whom we would willingly support should they receive the nomination of the National Convention, we cannot refrain from declaring the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, the first choice of the Democracy of Wayne for the office of President, as a man in whom the South can confide, and from whom we would confidently expect such an administration of the affairs of the nation as would do impartial justice to all sections of the country.

Resolved, That the Hon. Robert Strange, of North Carolina, is the first and original choice of the Democracy of Wayne for the high office of Vice President of the United States; that our preference is founded on an intimate knowledge of his estimable private character, his brilliant talents, and his faithful services in the execution of the many important offices intrusted to his care, and we rejoice to find public opinion recognizing his claims to the second office within the gift of the people.

Resolved, That we know of no other Union and Constitutional party but the Democratic party, that its mission is, and has ever been, to confine the action of the General Government to the limits prescribed to it by the constitution, and hence to preserve that instrument inviolate, and that we view all the efforts of the Federalists to raise up a new Union party, as only the attempt of defeated politicians to retrieve their position, and by conceiling the misdeeds of the past under the veil of assumed fidelity to the Union, again to foist upon the country principles and measures which have been emphatically condemned by the people of the United States.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen to represent Wayne county both in the State and District Conventions:

Wm. Thompson, James F. Kornegay, Wm. T. Dortch, William K. Lane, Dr. Jethro Murphrey, Col. Thos. Ruffin, Etheldred Sauls, Thos. Edwards, John Hays, William B. Gulick, John V. Sherard, Zadoc L. Thompson, John Wooten, John Cameron, Hardy Yelverton, Kinchen Britt, Ervin A. Thompson, Everett Smith, Col. C. J. Nelson, William Robinson, William Exum, Wright Blow, Curtis H. Brogden, Wm. Parker, Amos Horn, Dr. James Davis, Lewis Whitfield, Dr. John W. Davis, Elisha Pipkin, DeWitt C. Pate, Jesse Pipkin, Needham Smith, James G. Daniel, Nathaniel S. Richardson, Dr. S. A. Andrews, William C. Bryan.

The following Resolutions were then offered by Col. Ruffin. and adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting is hereby authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur in the delegations either in the State or District Conventions.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Republican and Patriot, with the request that the other Democratic papers of the State copy the same.

Col. Thomas Ruffin was then called on to address the meeting, which he did briefly, eliciting the repeated applause of the meeting.

A vote of thanks was then tendered the Chairman and Secretaries, and the meeting adjourned, *sine die.*

WILLIAM LEWIS, *Chairman.*

Boaz Hooks, }
E. A. Thompson, } *Secretaries.*

How near is Heaven? Christians sometimes look far away to heaven; but that rest is not far off. The clouds that hide the shining world are thin; they are transient, and soon will obscure no more. The journey may end this hour; one short step may place the Christian in the world of light. One dark hour may hang upon him; but the morning comes, and no shade behind it. Day, bright, peaceful and eternal succeeds it. A pang may be felt for a moment, and then it flies away forever. A conflict, sharp and painful, may continue for a night, but victory, eternal victory, ensues. How soon, oh! how soon, the Christian's cares are over, his struggling soul at rest, his eyes suffused no more with tears! Near at hand is the land of his pursuit. Hope cheers. How glorious the object that hope embraces! How holy its spirit. Who can contemplate the home our heavenly Father is fitting for his children, and not feel his soul athirst for its enjoyment and employments! Well, these delights, the happy clime, those ever verdant plains, are not far distant.

Modesty. There is a resistless charm in a modest demeanor, which is worth more than all the arts with which designing women seek to captivate the opposite sex. Meretricious allurements may chance to please to-day; but native excellence, with the simple setting of modesty, will delight to-morrow and next day, and so on, without interruption. Moreover, the pleasure which we derive from spurious or shallow charms is almost certainly followed by disgust, when we come to see that we have been imposed upon. It is not agreeable to our *amour propre* to know and feel that we have been cheated. The old paradox about "beauty unadorned," has much truth in it, and is very pointedly and prettily rendered in the following epigram:

"As lamps burn silent with unconscious light,
So modest ease in beauty shines more bright;
Unaiming charms with force resistless fall,
And she who means no mischief does it all!"

It has been said that there are two eventful periods in the life of a woman; one when she wonders whom she will have, and the other when she wonders who will have her.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1852.

Arrival of the Atlantic—Passage through the House of supplemental Bounty land bill—the main provisions.

The steamship Atlantic has arrived from Europe. Cotton was more active at former prices. Naval stores were firm—rough turpentine 7 shillings 6d per barrel—rosin 3d. Flour 6d lower.

The House of Representatives ordered to engrossment on yesterday the supplemental bounty land bill, by four majority. The main provisions of the bill are as follows:

Section 1st grants Registers and Receivers each 50 cents for the location of such warrants.

Section 2nd entitles to land fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters of soldiers leaving no child or widow.

Section 3d makes good to heirs warrants applied for in the life-time of the soldier, but issued in his name after his death.

Section 4th grants lands to all actually in service, though for less time than one month.

Section 5th grants one hundred and sixty acres to all who were in actual encounter, if not otherwise entitled to that maximum.

Section 6th makes the 160 acre warrants as above to be issued, assignable.

Section 7th extends act of 1850 to marines and sailors serving on land, when not entitled to prize money.

Section 8th computes length of service from mustering in to being discharged. W.

Mr. Webster's Address before the New York Historical Society.

New York, Feb. 23. Niblo's saloon was crowded to-night with a brilliant audience of ladies and gentlemen to listen to Mr. Webster's speech before the Historical Society. He dilated at length upon the ancient history of Greece and Rome, which had been handed down to us, and pointed out the causes which had led to the decline and fall of those great republics.

He divided the latter portion of his address into a review of the three epochs of the history of this country, but mainly confined himself to that portion embraced in the period from the first meeting of the Continental Congress down to the close of Washington's administration. After reviewing the stirring incidents and historical facts of this period, he closed with some remarks upon the present condition of our country, and the prospect before her for ages to come.

The address throughout was distinguished for that eloquent force for which the speaker is so celebrated, and was heard with the most marked and profound attention by his auditors.

New York, February 24.

Sales to-day of 3,000 bales of cotton at yesterday's rates. Sales of 7,000 bbls. flour, State brands, at 4 81 a $4 94, and 1,000 bbls. Southern at 5 a $5 12½. Sales of 100 bbls. corn meal at 3,25 a $3,31. Sales of 5,000 bushels wheat on private terms. Sales of 10,000 bushels corn at 68 cents for yellow, and 69 for mixed. Sales of 250 bbls. mess pork at $15 75, and 300 bbls. lard at 9 a 9½ cents. Sales of 700 bags Rio coffee at 8¾ a 9 cents, and 200 bags of Java at 11 cents. Sales of 300 bbls. New Orleans molasses at 30 cents. Sales of 250 bbls spirits turpentine at 40 cents, and 1,000 bbls. rosin at $1,35. Sales of 1,500 bbls. turpentine at $3,06. Sales of 2,000 bbls. linseed oil at 62 cents. Sales of 50 hhds. Kentucky tobacco at 6 a 8½ cents.

The Kossuth Banquet at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The grand Kossuth Banquet takes place this evening at the Burnett House. All the tickets are sold. Kossuth is receiving from $1,000 to $1,500 daily, in material aid, from societies and individuals. He makes a set speech on Monday at the Hamilton Railroad Depot, and leaves on Wednesday for Indianapolis.

Spring Visitation of Bishop Ives.

Saturday, March 6th, Halifax.
Second Sunday in Lent, Church of the Saviour, Jackson.
Wednesday, 10th, Woodville, Bertie County.
Thursday, 11th, St. Thomas Church, Windsor.
3d Sunday in Lent, Trinity Church, Scotland Neck.
Tuesday, 16th, Calvary Church, Tarborough.
Thursday, 18th, Church of Advent, Williamston.
4th Sunday in Lent, St. Pauls, Edenton.
Tuesday, 23d, Gates C. H.
Annunciation of Virgin Mary, 25th, Trinity Church, Hertford.
Saturday, 27th, Church of St. Barnabas, Perquimans County.
5th Sunday in Lent, Christ Church, Elizabeth City.
Palm Sunday, the next before Easter, Pettigrew's Chapel and Lake Scuppernong.
Good Friday, Easter Eve and Easter day, Grace Church Plymouth; and
St. Luke's Church, Locust Grove, as the Rector may appoint.
Easter Tuesday, April 13th, St. Thomas, Bath.
Wednesday, 14th, Zion Chapel, Beaufort County.
1st Sunday after Easter, St. Peter's Church, Washington.
Monday, 19th, Trinity Church, Beaufort County.
Tuesday, 20th, St. Paul's Church, Greenville.
Thursday, 22d, St. John's Church, Pitt County.
2d Sunday after Easter, Christ Church, Newbern.
Tuesday, 27th, Kinston.
Thursday, 29th, Waynesborough or Goldsborough, as may there be thought best; if desired, morning at one place and evening at the other.
3d Sunday after Easter, St. James Church, Wilmington.
Tuesday, 4th May, Clinton, Sampson County.
4th Sunday after Easter, Calvary Church, Wadesboro'
5th Sunday after Easter, St. John's Church, Fayetteville, in the morning, and Christ Church, Rockfish in the evening.
Wednesday, 19th, Convention.
☞ Catechism, Confirmation, and Holy Communion, as usual.

DIED,

In Williamston, Martin County, on the 15th instant, William L. Mizell, Esq. He was a member of the House of Commons of the last General Assembly, and gave promise by his indefatigable attention to his duties and the few mental efforts in debate, of soon taking a distinguished position in the public mind. Unfortunately his health became impaired; he was quite ill in Raleigh, and since has been lingering with consumption, until he closed his eyes in death. Our County has lost an intelligent and promising young man. Let us be reminded amidst all our aspirations and hopes for the future, "We must all needs die." B.

In Wake County, on the 19th instant, William Sing, aged about 70 years—a soldier under Jackson. He leaves a wife and two sons.

HORSE-BILLS,

NEATLY and promptly executed at the Standard Office. Also, Job Work of all kinds.
February 27, 1852. 32—tf.

At it Again!

RECEIVED THIS DAY, 4 dozen of Beebe's Best Moleskin HATS, Black. Also, 2 dozen of No. 1, White Beaver. Also 2 dozen of

KOSSUTH HATS,

different styles and qualities. Those wishing the *best article*, as regards *style and quality*, can get "fits," by calling at EVAN & COOKE'S.
Raleigh, Feb. 25, 1851. No. 29, Fayettville St.

To the next kin of Jesse Howell, dec.

THE next of kin of Jesse Howell are hereby notified that the undersigned, Administrator of the deceased, is ready to pay over to them their respective distributive shares, upon their rendering a schedule of the advancements made them by the intestate, which they are hereby requested to do immediately, or at least by the 28th of March next.
B. N. HOWELL, *Adm'r.*
February 18, 1852. 908—td.

Notice. A superior Workman (and none other need apply,) may obtain a situation, by the year, by immediate application to ISSAC PROCTER, *Merchant Tailor.*
Raleigh, Feb. 1852.

A LOT OF SUPERFINE FLOUR just received at TUCKER'S.

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.
RALEIGH, Feb. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their annual Meeting held in this City, on the 13th day of January, 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent on all premum Notes of the CoEpamy outstanding on the 15th day of December, 1851.

This with one-half per cent levied September 2nd, 1849, one per cent levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent on all notes subject to assessment on the 2nd September, 1849, and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December, 1851.

These assessments under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th day of April, 1852. All persons having premium notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as ittle delay as practicable.
By order of the Board,
JNO C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852. 29—td.

City Fire Companies.

THE citizens of Raleigh are hereby notified to enrol their names as members of the City Fire Companies—two of said Companies to consist of forty men each, and the other of twenty men—the first two to be known as Fire Companies number 1 and 2—and the other as the Hook and Ladder Company—in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the better protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by fire."

Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same, will furnish the City Constable with their names, on or before Saturday, the 28th day of February, 1852; on which day, if the prescribed number (one hundred) have not previously volunteered, a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency.

Members of the Fire Companies are exempt by act of Assembly from military duty during their term of service, except in case of hostile invasion.
W. D. HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*
Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1851. 29—td.

Furman, Davis, & Co. have associated with them WILLIAM G. NOBLE,
And the business hereafter will be conducted under the name of
FURMAN, DAVIS, & Co.

WE have removed from No. 197 Pearl St., to our new and commodious Store, No. 18, Courtlandt St., nearly opposite the Merchants' and Western Hotels, where we are now receiving a large and well selected stock of *Silk and Fancy Dry Goods*, well adapted to the trade—consisting in part of the following, viz: *Silks, Fancy Dress Goods, Muslins, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c. &c.*, which we offer on the most reasonable terms, and solicit a call from our friends when they next visit the City. Orders for Goods will meet with strict and prompt attention.
FURMAN, DAVIS, & CO.
Samuel Furman, John G. Davis, Wm. G. Noble. } New York, Feb. 20th. 31—4t.

SPRING STOCK, FOR 1852.
KERR AND MARBURY,
(Sycamore Street.)
Petersburg, Virginia.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in China, Glass Wedgwood and Earthern Ware, Girandoles, Lamps and Looking-glasses, Britannia and Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Waiters, &c.

ARE now in the receipt of their Spring supply of Domestic and Foreign Goods of their own importation, which embraces every article usually found in such establishments. Our stock is one of the largest ever offered in this market, has been carefully selected, and purchased on the most reasonable terms; consequently we are determined to sell at as reasonable rates as any house in the country. Merchants and others wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to attend.
February 16, 1852. 30—3t.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,
Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,
No. 218, Pearl St. New York,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes,
Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS. late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.
February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SMITH, WATSON & CO.
IMPORTERS OF HARD-WARE,
No. 87, South Third St., Philadelphia.
Charles H. Smith, John T. Watson, Jos. Duncan.

DR. J. T. WATSON, late of Warrenton, N. C., having removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, in the above Firm, would respectfully invite the Merchants of North Carolina, and other Southern States, to call and examine their Stock, which is entirely new and will be sold on as favorable tems as in any other market in this country.
Philadelphia, Feb., 19, 1852. 908—1m.

For Sale Cheap.

1 BBL., Sugarhouse Syrup. 60 cents per gallon.
1 " New crop Molasses, 35 cents per gallon,
1 " Cider Vinegar, 35 cents per gallon.
1 " Sal Soda, (for washing) 6¼ cents per pound.
1 " Lindies, a nice dish, served like peas, but of a far superior taste, 9 cents per pound.
1 " Prunes, very good, when stewed with a little sugar, 13 cents per pound.
1 " English Peas, 56 cents per peck.
Call at F. MAHLER'S,
Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.
February 24, 1852. 31—

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauperism, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by
H. D. TURNER.
February 24, 1852. 31—

Notice.

AN instalment of Two Dollars per share on the capital stock of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be required on or before the first Monday of April next. Payments must be made to the Clerk of the Company at Greenville.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. MYERS, *Tres'r.*
John A. Selby, *Clerk.*
Greenville, Feb. 26, 1852. 32—3t.

Notice.

ON the 2nd Monday in May next, I shall offer for Sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Nashville, N. C., fifty acres of land, lying on the waters of Stoney Creek adjoining the lands of Daniel McDaniel, Willie Whitley and others, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax thereon for 1849-'50, and cost of advertising. This 10th day of February, 1852.
A. B. BAINS, *Sh'ff.*
February 26, 1852. 909—td.

$15,000 WANTED.

WANTED to borrow, on time and undoubted security, Fifteen thousand dollars—the interest on which will be paid semi-annually, if desired. Apply at the Standard office, and the name of the person desiring to borrow will be given.
February 14, 1852. 30—6tpd.

MOLASSES.

225 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES, New Crop, just received by
POTTER & KIDDER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 12, 1852. 27—8t.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of the State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

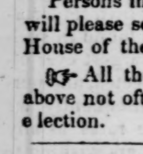
I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.



Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

☞ All the newspapers in the State will publish the above not oftener than once a week till the next August election.

Office of Literary Board,

RALEIGH, February 17, 1852.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund have adopted the following Regulations for the information of persons wishing to purchase Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund:

1. The applicant must, at his own expense, procure a survey of the land proposed to be purchased, to be made by the County Surveyor, who must make out two fair plats of the same, accurately setting forth the location, boundaries, distances, and number of acres.

2. Two disinterested and credible persons, to be designated by the Clerk of the County Court, shall examine the land and, on oath, assess the value thereof, subscribing their names thereto. The Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit is made must certify the same.

3. The Clerk of the County Court must certify to the signature of the Justice of the Peace, and also that the persons selected to value are disinterested, credible, and belceived to be acquainted with the value of the land.

4. The applicant will then send the papers to this office, informing the Board whether he wishes to pay cash or purchase on time.

When these regulations are complied with, the Board will decide upon the application; and if the valuation and payments shall appear reasonable the sale will be confirmed, and, upon the payment of the purchase-money, a Deed will be executed. Where a credit is given, bond with approved security will be required.

The Board respectfully invites bids.

DAVID S. REID,
Ex-Officio Pres. Lit. Board.

Feb. 19. 908—8w.

☞ The Plymouth Villager and North State Whig will each publish eight weeks.

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th. 1851 102—

DALKEITH FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the tract of land in Warren county, late the residence of Alexander A. Austin, containing four hundred and twelve acres, situated thirteen miles south-east from Warrenton and four miles from Grove Hill, and is one of the best improved residences in the county, the buildings being all new and in good condition. It is situated in a pleasant and agreeable neighborhood, affording excellent spring and well water, and is without question one of the healthiest places in Warren county. The dwelling house is forty by thirty-six feet, two stories high with a basement the full length and width of the building, and affording a good dining room and two other rooms. Every needful out building well arranged for the convenient accommodation of a large family is found on the premises. It would make a most delightful summer residence for any person in the lower country desirous of spending the summers in a more healthy situation, and to such person it is more especially recommended. The land is offered at a low price, and on long credit if desired. For further information inquire of John Burges, Esq., near the plantation, or of Col. A. Joyner, at Weldon. M. W. AUSTIN.

February 10, 1852. 907—4t.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County on the 18th day of November, 1851, a negro man who says his name is CAMBRIDGE, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Joseph Passmore, of the State of Georgia. Said negro man is about 50 or 60 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, had on when taken up two coats, under coat brown homespun, the over coat white wool color with a black collar, blue cotton pantaloons. The end of his nose has been disfigured on the left side by fighting. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

January 1st, 1852. 27—6m.

BURNING FLUID. A fresh supply received this day, at the Drug store of
Jan. 21, 1852. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with respect,

JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6, 1852. 901—w3m.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

PROPOSALS

WILL BE received at this office, until the first day of March next, for enlarging the following public Wells, viz:

On Fayetteville Street at the Cape Fear Bank,
do do Market House,
do do Peace's Building,
On the corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
On Hillsborough Street, west of the Capitol.

The wells are to be twelve feet in diameter at the bottom, and to have not less than five feet standing water when finished; to be walled with rock to within six feet of the top, and brick to the surface, arched in to a diameter of about 5 feet.

Also, for the construction of four WATER CISTERNS, or RESERVOIRS, on Fayetteville Street. The cisterns to be 15 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet deep; to be walled, floored and arched with 12 inch brick walls, laid in Hydraulic cement of the best quality, with granite flag stone 3 feet square in the side walk, with opening in the centre, 18 inches in diameter, and cast iron cover.

The proposals must cover taking up and re-laying the side walk, excavating and walling the cisterns and every thing complete.

Bids will be received for each well, separately, or for all, and for one or more cisterns.

SEATON GALES,
THOS. D. HOGG,
S. W. WHITING, } Com.

February 16, 1852. 30—td.

Steam Refined Candies.

THE subscriber has just opened an Extensive Factory for the manufactory of Steam Refined Candies, and now offers them for sale at the reduced price of—*Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per Hundred Pounds.*

He also manufactures every style and quality of FANCY CANDIES, which he offers by wholesale as low as they can be purchased in any of the Northern markets.

In conclusion, he would respectfully state that he keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Domestic and Imported FRUITS and CIGARS of every grade, together with an extensive assortment of Fancy Articles, Musical Instruments, Preserves, Pickles, Cordials, &c. to which he would invite the attention of those visiting Petersburg. SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Wholesale Confectioner, Sycamore St.,

February 18, 1852. PETERSBURG, VA.

P. S. I will also keep constantly on hand a superior article of Candy manufactured from Stuart's Crushed Sugar, at 16 cents per pound. All orders promptly attended to, carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a Negro man, aged about 25, about 6 feet high, black complexion, named WARREN DRAKE—a Carpenter by trade. It is supposed he is making his way to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where said boy was raised. Possibly he is endeavoring to get to Ohio. The above reward will be paid for any information leading to his detection.

N. C. TROWBRIDGE.

January 24, 1852. 906—wts$3.

State of North Carolina—FRANKLIN Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term 1851. John Winston *vs.* Silas Winston—Attachment levied on Land.

In this case the attachment being returned to Court, "Levied on the interest Silas Winston has in five hundred and eight acres of Land, lying on the waters of Brandy Creek, adjoining the Lands of Nathan Green, Thomas Alston, Robert Hicks, and others.

And it appearing to the Court that Silas Winston resides beyonds the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for the defendant, Silas Winston, to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Franklin on the 2nd Monday of March, 1852, and replevy and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered against him, and his interest in the land condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of December, A. D. 1851.

YOUNG PATTERSON, C. C. C.

Jan. 22, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 905—6w.

State of North Carolina, Rockingham County, COURT OF EQUITY.—Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margaret, Scales, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to be hear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5 62½] 902—6w.

State of North Carolina,—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Starkey Sharp, by his friend and agent, S. S. Simmons, *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debts.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

February 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Peter P Lawrence, Cashier *vs.* William L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of said Court, at office, second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Thomas E. Pender *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes, Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co. Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Elizabeth Williams *vs.* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Williams, are not innabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first *Monday* of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte.*

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, NASH COUNTY, Superior Court of Equity.—William W. Boddie, Executor of Henry Edwards, *vs.* Milly Edwards, and others.—Original Bill.

In this case it appearing that the defendants Brittain Manning, Mike Manning, Henry Edwards, Polly Edwards, Gully A. Manning, Della A. Manning, Martha W. Manning, John McJunkin and wife Mary E. are non-residents of this State. It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity for the County of Nash, at the Court-House in Nashville, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 29th day of January, 1852.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

January 29, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 905—6tw.

State of North Carolina, MARTIN COUNTY. In Equity. To Spring Term, 1852. Joseph J. Williams *vs.* Thomas Burnett and others.

To MR. THOMAS BURNETT—*Sir:* You are hereby notified to attend at the Court House, in Williamston, on the last Monday in February next and plead, answer or demur to the allegations of plaintiff's bill of complaint in this case, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, this, the 15th day of January, A. D., 1852. C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

Jan. 15th, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 904—w6w.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Gaston, on the 29th January last, the following instalments were called for: 10 per cent on the 1st March, 1852; 20 do. on the 1st of May; 20 do. on the 1st July; and 20 do. on the 1st September.

For the convenience of the Stockholders, the President, Treasurer, or either of the Directors, will receive and give receipts for instalments. Interest will be allowed on all anticipated, and will be charged on all defered, payments.

The Stock of all delinquents on the 1st and 2nd instalments, will be advertisd for sale, if not paid before the 1st of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. VASS, *Treas.*

Feb. 5, 1852. 27—6w.

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns,* per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

A BRILLIANT ERA.

NEED AND OPPRESSION AVAUNT.

PYFER & CO.

The acknowledged favorites of the "Goddess Fortune" for a long period in selling Brilliant Prizes; are still cheered by her bland and smiling influence, and will ever be, if there is calculation to be made from the past. The last month was one of unparallelled success to the patrons of this Old Established and far-famed House. Those who have never tried this easy mode of gaining a Fortune, should at once seize the present opportunity.

THE FIRST ORDER

Has time after time, secured for the correspondents of this far-famed Prize Agency an independence for life. The poet has truly said,

——Riches, without thee,
Life is a blank, all history silent.

How many men, with spirits as noble, and sensibilities as fine as ever added lustre to the mind of man, have toiled from day to day to earn a paltry pittance, for the support of a fond and doating wife, and his cherished offspring, until his constitution worn out by incessant labor, yielded to the weight of accumulated hardships, and sent him to "sleep with his fathers," bequeathing to his helpless wife and fatherless children, a legacy of Poverty, Misery and Woe. How many fathers look around on their growing children, unblest with the inestimable treasures of learning, and drop a silent tear, as the reflection in all its overwhelming force bursts upon him, that those "pledges of love" are growing up like untutored savages, and he curses in the bitterness of his heart, the "Iron Fortune" that has denied to him the means of educating his children, while it has enabled others to "entrance listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence." Is this picture of human affairs too highly colored? We answer, No! And if you ask us if this ex parte apportionment of Fortune can be changed, we answer yes!

THE REMEDY IS AT HAND!

Thousands have tried it, and in the history of some of the wealthiest families in the country may you read its efficacy. All that is required is "an order," (and the very first one may attain your wishes,) with an enclosure of cash, drafts, or Prize Tickets, to our world renowned and truly fortunate Agency, and with our intercession in your behalf, were you the most unlucky person in existence, Fortune will smile on your efforts.

☞ We have in the office now the $35,000 Prize, the $15,000 prize, (both sent to S. Carolina,) and the $4,250 sent to Nashville, Tenn., *all paid,* and we shall be very happy to show them to our country friends who may wish to have the ocular demonstration of our great luck.

Brilliant Schemes for February, 1852.

Date Feb.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price o Packages.
2	$30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$35 00
3	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
4	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00
5	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	40 00
9	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
11	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
12	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	15 00
14	50,000	75 Nos	18 drawn	15	60 00
16	3 of 15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
17	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
18	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
19	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
20	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
21	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
23	25,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	8	25 00
24	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	22 00
25	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
28	65,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	20	75 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.
Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

January 31, 1852. 25—

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith,
John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL,
WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

EXTRA new hulled Buckwheat Flour.
A lot of superior Goshen Butter.
Just to hand. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy brushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper,s, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—1y.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor, (Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter) having purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, avails himself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. He has just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, embracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months. shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Paramettas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7	barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE GUIDE By Eli Bowen, late of the contract office, containing: 1. A History of the Post Office System throughout the World: 2. A Review of the Post Office establishment in the United States: 3. An exposition of the scheme of Distribution, with a Country Map of the United States: 4. Rates of Inland Postage upon Letters, Papers, &c.; with an exposition of the Franking Privileges, &c.: 5. Rates of Foreign Postage, Postal Treaties, &c.: 6. Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.: 7. List of all the Post Offices in the United States, embracing 20,000 offices; 8. All the Mail Routes in the United States, over 6,000 numerically arranged: 9. List of all the Rail Road, Canal and Steam Boat Routes in the United States: 10. The whole affording a key to facilitate Single Distribution, for any other designated point, near or remote, may be clearly ascertained; in one large volume.

For sale at the
North Carolina Bookstore by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1852. 18—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, all kinds and Patterns; Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

Saddlery and Harness Establishment.

The Subscribers have entered into copartnership in the Saddlery and Harness Business, and are prepared to serve the public promptly and in the best manner. They have on hand

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, together with every other article usually kept in such establishments; and all work left with them will be executed with despatch and to the satisfaction of customers.

One of the firm being the patentee of *Fisher's celebrated patent adjustable Spring-Saddle,* this Saddle will be made to order, and warranted to be pleasant and agreeable.

George Fisher returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him; and G. & J. Fisher hope, by strict attention to business, to merit it still further orders and patronage.

☞ We expect to keep on hand a few first-rate BUGGIES, and will give bargains to such as may wish to purchase.

Our establishment is on the corner of the lot fronting Fayetteville Street occupied by J. T. Marriott, Esq., and opposite Williams, Haywood & Co.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFFERSON FISHER.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 25—

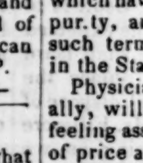
As I am anxious to close my old business, all persons indebted are earnestly requested to come forward and settle up. GEORGE FISHER.

January 27, 1852. 25—s.w.2m.

Register and Star copy Weekly two months.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, *Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c*

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 49—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Casimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar, Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears, Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes, Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

CHINA. We have just received Ten Packages of CHINA AND GLASS from Liverpool. Also, Twenty Crates of *Cane and Queen's Ware*—part sold to arrive.

Those who have purchased can get their sets by sending for them. McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, Jan. 19, 1852. 24—

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER